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f our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Socialist Boilermaker.

WILLIAM BISHOP, an English boilermaker, healthy, able to make good wages, arrived in New York on Sunday. He came to look for work at his trade. He was indiscreet enough to disclose to an inspector at Ellis Island that he had a letter to a Socialist. He also knew TUR-NER, the theoretical or speculative "Anarchist," who would have been deported by the immigration sages if he had not fled back to England from their scrutiny. BISHOP said that TURNER'S opinions were too radical for him.

The inspector saw and smelled danger in the boilermaker, who was turned over to the Special Board of Inquiry. These inquirers tried to pry some Anarchist admissions out of the boilermaker, who insists that he is not an Anarchist. According to THE SUN's report, he "repeatedly declared that he was not an Anarchist and that he did not believe in the use of force for the attainment of political ends." He said that he was a follower of KARL MARX, whom the stenographer of the Ellis-Island sages calls "MARKS."

Asked about the Colorado Socialists. be said their methods were unlike his. which were peaceable. Unable to extort any confession out of him, the "board finally excluded him at the suggestion of Inspector RTAN on the ground that he was likely to become a public charge":

" Mr. RYAN said to his fellow inspectors that although Bishop was not an Anarchist his views came pretty close to those of an Anarchist, and as he had only \$12 he might be sent back as a person likely to become a public charge. Then the board unanimously decided that BISHOP should be de

Inspector RYAN and his brethren are profound students. If an immigrant admits that he is a Socialist-and there are several varieties and shades of Socialism-RYAN and his fellow thinkers will be sure that he is an "Anarchist," a dangerous, deportable "Anarchist," burning to destroy this Government and all other Governments. If the villain won't admit his guilt, keep him out on some other pretence

There is no probability that BISHOP would have become a public charge. He is able and willing. He is sent home because the Special Board of Inquiry doesn't know the difference between Socialism and Anarchism.

We warn Mr. GEORGE BERNARD SHAW not to attempt to land in these United States, Inspector RYAN would return Shaw is not only an Irish Socialist, but perceives for Mr. Chamberlain's prehe is a vegetarian, an anti-tobacconist, diction that the expected Liberal success a boom. It has grown in population by the Board of Building Trades on the Siegel an anti-everythingist, a jeerer of respection will be a and wealth with extraordinary rapidity. by the Board of Cooper building. abilities, a maker of epigrams, paradoxes and trouble. If RYAN gets hold of SHAW, there will be flying of fur-

We don't admire Socialism, but we

The Coming Session of the British | was greater than ever before.

predecessors he will in no event defer | drain on the prosperity of the country.

Mr. BALFOUR and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, if | industrial enterprises. for the by-elections that have taken quate returns, capital is retiring from the restore Russia's prestige in the eyes place during the last eighteen months fire insurance business.

ment at the earliest practicable moment seems to be the pressure to which a Kansas City, Omaha and Richmond. Premier is always subjected by those temperament, who prophesy that some- ital than the world can supply. thing will turn up to swerve the tide of cometh wherein no statesman can work. | mendations. He now knows that since, as he admits, a must precede the triumph of his "fair trade" and preferential tariff policy, the sooner such an interlude shall have come and gone the better for his prospect

of witnessing the fruition of his hopes. Assuming that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN desires an early dissolution of Parliament, suggestion on his part would be heeded fairly proof against fire from without. than Mr. BALFOUR that Mr. CHAMBERresign or to dissolve, and it is obviously tion of frame buildings. for his interest that the dissolution should be voluntary. He could thus go before the electors with at least a remnant of prestige.

While, as we have said, almost every-Government would be beaten this year the victory conceded for the Opposition. cooperation is Home Rule; the Unionist Free Fooders, who will not sanction Home Rule at any price, and the British Liberals, who themselves are split between the adherents of Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN and the partisans of Lord ROSEBERY and Mr. ASQUITH. A coalition for any but destructive purposes of factors so irreconcilable as the Irish Nationalists and the Unionist Free Fooders is inconceivable: while, on the other hand, no student of the existing situation believes it to be possible for the Liberals to secure a working majority in the next House of Commons over the Unionists, assisted by the two elements just named. The signs are that a coalition would have to be renewed between the Liberals and the Irish Nationalists; but in that event what could be done with Lord ROSEBERY. Mr. Asquith and their friends, who are opposed to the concession of Home Rule to Ireland? Then, again, if the cold shoulder should be turned by the Liberals to the Unionist Free Fooders, who will have helped to gain the victory at

the House of Lords is concerned. The more closely, indeed, one scans the probable composition of the next that it comes in a time of great material House of Commons the more ground one | prosperity. For the past ten or fifteen hollow and a brief one.

the polls, a Liberal Government would

find itself in a hopeless minority so far as

The Enormous Waste by Fire.

In view of the progress made in the admire a good deal less the ignorance of development of protective apparatus the immigration officials. Besides, on and materials, we might expect to general principles, why hasn't a boiler- find a notable reduction in the annual maker as good right to be somewhat of loss of property by fire. On the con-* Socialist as the late DAVID B. HILL had trary, however, the waste of property or as Col. BRYAN has? Legislation smack- by fire throughout the United States ing of Socialism finds favor at Washing- has steadily increased. It reached last ton and in both great parties, and munic- year the enormous total of more than ipal Socialism increases steadily. It is \$230,000,000. The record of 1904 was queer to see the Government kicking out exceptional, being swollen by the cona humble Socialist while Socialism si- flagrations at Shelby, Baltimore, Rocheslently makes its way among Republicans | ter and Sioux City. However, the and Democrats without their knowing it. destruction wrought by ordinary fires, as distinguished from conflagrations,

The ordinary fire waste averages The statutory term of the House of about \$150,000,000 annually, having more Commons elected in 1900 will not, of than doubled since the beginning of course, expire until 1907, but if Premier the era of steel frame building con-BALFOUR conforms to the practice of his struction, in 1883. It constitutes a serious a dissolution of Parliament beyond 1906. Through the system of fire insurance, Will not the appeal to the electors be it falls with special weight on producmade this year? If Mr. BALFOUR shall tive industries. Merchants and manushow himself reluctant to take the step, facturers are obliged to carry policies can he not be forced to do so? These of fire insurance in order to protect questions are uppermost in the minds their credit. The premiums are, of of British and Irish politicians as the course, based on the general rather The Russian Note on Japan and China. day approaches for the reassembling of than on the individual risks assumed by the insurance companies. Under of Russia's note charging the Japanese Several trials of strength in the last present conditions, the cost of insurance with violation of China's neutrality session resulted in a demonstration that is an onerous and discouraging tax on and the Chinese with complicity in

they act together, can still count on a In spite of heavy premiums, the earn- to see in it a reflection of the Russian large majority in the House of Commons. | ings of insurance capital are small. | military situation in Manchuria. At the The Free Fooders, who, under the leader- It is estimated that a sum equal to the same time, the reservations contained in ship of the Duke of Devonshire, have net profits of all the insurance companies it imply an intention to await the evinced a willingness to cooperate with | in the United States during the preceding | issue of the opening of the spring camthe Liberals for aggressive purposes, ten years was swept away by the confla- paign before putting its threats into have proved far too weak numerically grations of 1904. Out of ten local com- execution. to bring about the overthrow of the panies in Baltimore only two were Balfour Government. They are much able to continue in business without two successes and thus recover some originally intended to be worn at the seashore stronger, however, in the constituencies putting up additional capital after the of the ground lost before the fall of than they are on the floor of the House, conflagration there. Owing to inade- Port Arthur, and in some measure

have been an almost uninterrupted. The main reason for the growing de- no ground for disturbing the status series of triumphs for the Opposition. structiveness of fires is the concentra- quo so far as China is concerned: Russia No one doubts, not even Mr. CHAMBER- tion of combustible values in the busi-LAIN, that if a general election were to ness sections of our more important her own time to follow up her policy occur this year the present Government cities. The introduction of tall buildings, toward China in her own way, after would find itself unable to retain a major- coupled with an increase of banking and dealing with the Japanese. ity of seats. For a time, indeed, an im- of commerce in high priced goods, has It would be quite otherwise if the pression was current in the Ministerial caused wealth to be gathered in enor- campaign opened with decisive Japanese ranks that a preliminary strategic ad- mous quantities on small areas of land. vantage could be gained by making the A recent number of the Insurance Press viously to Russia's interest to bring of a swo-by four scanding. number of Ireland's spokesmen at West- enumerates eighty-eight cities in which about a disturbance of China's foreign minster proportional to her population. single blocks, or squares, contain com- relations of such a character that for-It has since been recognized, however, bustible values ranging from \$1,000,000 eign intervention to compel her strict by Unionist leaders that they could not, to \$25,000,000. New York, with a con- observance of neutrality toward Japan with any show of consistency, cut down siderable district composed of \$25,000,000 would become almost obligatory. Ireland's delegation without redressing blocks, heads the list; and Chicago, While Port Arthur was under the the glaring inequalities in the representa- Boston, Philadelphia and Newark follow Russian flag there was no complaint tion of English boroughs. Those in- with squares containing a combustible that China was violating its neutrality equalities, however, are endeared by value of \$8,000,000 each. The heaping in supplying the Russian garrison with and with them the birth rate.

ceeding that of entire cities like Albany,

Million dollar fires are no longer in- stopped. followers who fear that the next appeal to frequent. The burning of a single block No fault, of course, can be found the electors will cost them their seats or may consume the combined premium with Russia for protecting herself and deplete their bank accounts, and who receipts of all the local fire insurance consequently wish to put off the evil day. | companies for several years. Indeed, Their interested protests often receive the congested districts of our principal the same right, including China and support from colleagues of sanguine cities demand more fire insurance cap- Japan. The Japanese, however, have

After the disaster at Baltimore the in active conflict with Russia to uphold public opinion in their favor. It is prob- National Board of Fire Underwriters, their own side of the dispute-so far able enough that the vis inertiæ that usu- assisted by the United States Govern- with remarkable success and not without ally characterizes a huge majority would | ment, set on foot a thorough investiga- | sympathy from interested outsidershave kept the present House of Commons | tion of fire conditions in the larger cities. | while China can hardly risk openly in existence for some eighteen months The investigation is still in progress; siding with Japan without bringing H. Rogers. longer had not Mr. CHAMBERLAIN re- but there are obvious improvements the Western nations on the scene. This cently been warned that he, young as he | which should be introduced at once | would be to the interest of neither China looks, is mortal and that the night without waiting for the detailed recom- nor Japan, for it would be entirely to

The Baltimore conflagration demontransient interlude of Liberal ascendency strated that steel construction does not best policy for both China and Japan is protect the contents of buildings unpro- to abstain from anything that can justify vided with metal window shutters or foreign intervention in any form, interwireglass windows. The provisions of vention that might be but the beginning our building code relating to the safe- of a partition of China to prevent her guarding of openings in the shells of national development and set Japan back buildings are not only defective but are for generations to come. The possibility seldom enforced. With metal window that it might bring on a great world war we must recognize that such an event is | frames and metal sashes containing wire- | is also not to be overlooked. inevitable. It is probable that a mere glass an ordinary brick house would be

by the Premier, for nobody knows better | Such protection would be a paying in- It is a screen behind which anything may vestment in view of the reduction of lurk, causing uncertainty in the policy of refrain from voting on a division to bring about. Finally, the question might that it may be the desire of the Russian compass the defeat of the Government at | well be considered whether a city of the hands of the Opposition. In that case | the size of New York would not find it the Premier would be compelled either to economical to prohibit the further erec-

A Great Religious Awakening in Schenectady.

Schenectady, the "Electric City," is body takes for granted that the Balfour | now in the grasp of a genuine, old fashioned religious revival. The new name at the ballot box, there is a wide differ- given to the movement is "aggressive ence of opinion as to the dimensions of evangelism," but it is very similar to the revivals which made so profound We need not point out that the Opposi- an impression on this country in the tion is composed of three elements: the early part of the nineteenth century Irish Nationalists, the price of whose and up to a period which extended to 1857 and beyond.

In Schenectady all the Protestant Churches have joined in the movement, and also the Young Men's Christian Association and other semi-religious bodies. Meetings are held in churches, theatres and public halls, and sinners are exhorted with old time fervor to come forward and be saved. Saloons are invaded by bands of earnest men and women, who march from place to place singing hymns and offering prayers after the fashion of the Salvation Army. Great crowds flock to the meetings and hundreds of people, old and young, rich and poor, have announced their conversion and publicly testified to their new found faith. Waves of emotion sweep over the audiences and they are frequently moved to tears by the impassioned eloquence of the leader of the movement, himself the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church. Scores have pledged themselves to total abstinence, and the liquor business of the town has suffered greatly in consequence. Schenectady has not been so deeply moved spiritually since the Great Awakening of 1857.

A significant aspect of this revival is Thousands of skilled mechanics are em- The Bricklayers' Union of this city, being t ployed in the electrical and locomotive building plants there. The place is a Trades, was compelled to quit work through religious revivals and awakenings have come usually in times of panic or business depression. When men are prosperous building and after finding out what the trouble building and after finding out the findi relief from the sufferings and ills incident to hard times they turn to supernatural sources for succor. So it was in the Great Awakening of 1857 and other revivals that stirred the country. But Schenectady was never better off materi-

ally than it is now. The present outburst of religious religious zeal which so frequently flashed forth in the latter part of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth has not entirely burned out in these days of widespread religious criticism, as so many people have believed. Will it prove to be the beginning of another Great Awakening?

No more than a cursory examination Japan's alleged action is necessary

of the world generally, there would be would then be in a position to choose

success. In that case it would be ob-

historical associations to the Conserva- up of wealth is reflected in the price food, or that arms and ammunition commanded by real property. The land were being smuggled in by way of China The chief cause of Mr. Balfour's ap- included in three blocks along Wail and in Chinese junks. But the scene parent reluctance to dissolve Parlia- street is appraised at a valuation ex- has changed, and Japan is now the sole Contracta - coldn't stand the "washing," I suppose

beneficiary of the benevolent neutrality of China, and, if possible, that must be

her interests in the Far East in every legitimate way. Other confitries have the advantage that they are already

the advantage of Russia. It would appear, therefore, that the lines that were financially sound. lic's interests, but their own.

From the Russian point of view the issue of the note is good diplomatic strategy. LAIN'S followers would only need to insurance premiums which it would other countries and hesitancy in action Government to confuse or avert.

The Mutual Admiration Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 beg you will correct the statement that appears paper of this morning with reference to a storm brewing in the Citizens' Union over the name of William Travers Jefonne. I have heard nothing of such a storm and cannot now discern a cloud upon the horizon. The Union has not discussed candidates for the coming election, even informally, and while the convention to be held in April will robably define the Union's attitude, there is no spect of its naming a candidate until its usual adjourned session in September.

Your reporter represents me as leading a faction in the Union, Permit me to state that if I ever disposed to be a factionary in that body, I will first resign the chairmanship. NEW YORK, Jan. 17. R. FULTON CUTTING.

The report in THE SUN to which Mr. Cutting refers said nothing about a storm in the Citizens' Union and that body's having "discussed candidates for the coming election." It only said, and truly, that "among some of the leaders" there is a desire to nominate an independent Democrat and that Mr. Jerome is the man they have in mind. What the Citizens' Union does or leaves undone, however, is a matter of no importance, and the report referred to it as of curious interest only. The people of New York found out long ago that that mutual admiration society is a political nuisance, and the discovery has rendered it powerless to do any more mischief. Why should it not nominate for Mayor Mr. Cutting himself? He would get all the mutual admiration votes and the world would find out how many righteous men are left in Sodom.

An Explanation by Mr. Donnelly of the Dia-mend Pin incident.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I wish to correct the statement made by Mr. Starrett as t how I came to be presented with a diamond pin when I was the business agent of Bricklayers' on No. 7 during the trouble on the Slegel Cooper uilding in April, 1898.

Some time during the spring of 1835 or 1896 a contract to do the cernice and skylight work and other sheet metal work on the Siegel Cooper building was let to Jacob Ringler & Son, who had been workmen, and non-union men from Jersey City The union sheet metal workers of New York pre-

hive of industry and the envy of all the neighboring municipalities. Heretofore which are the neighboring municipalities. Heretofore of his seventy-four bricklayers were compelled of his seventy-four bricklayers were compelled

their earthly affairs absorb their attention. When they can find no human ones who were the cause of the trouble would have to pay the bricklayers for every hour they lost during the time the trouble lasted according to the constitution of the Bricklayers' Union. Mr. Lichter notified Mr. Henry Stegel to that effect and Mr. Stegel sent for me: and when he learned that those were the rules he agreed to it, and when the strike was ended the bricklayers were paid \$46 apiece for eleven days lost time, amounting in all to \$3,700. Mr. Siegel paid that money himself y check to Mr. Lichter in my presence

The members of the several unions of this city enthusiasm seems to be spontaneous, and it is animated by the spirit which built up the great Methodist and Baptist communions. It proves that the ancient religious zeal which so frequently flashed a diamond stud, which they presented to me as a loken of esteem and confidence.

As for the statement that the members of the

Mason Builders' Association made me a present of a diamond pin. I wish to say that for tweive years I was business agent of D-icklayers' Union No. 7 of this city, and I never received five cents worth of a present from any one of them. I wish to state further that as I am engaged in business as a mason contractor and builder I don't wish to bec yed in the arguments now going on between Thompson-Starrett company and the employers' association of New York city-JOHN J. DONNELLY. NEW YORK Jan. 17.

Popularity of Barefoot Sandal.

From the Shoe Retailer. Contrary to all expectations, the barefoot sandal is here to stay, and thousands of pairs are daily being made up for next season. It was the genera opinion last scason, when so many of them were worn, that the sale must have reached its climax, but more than twice as many have been already sold than were produced all last season. The bare foot sandal is here to stay. No only are they being made for the little ones, but many adults are buy. ing them for house slippers, because of their wear

A salesman, just returned from his Western trip says out West there is as much demand for sandals there were hundreds of children out West who never saw the seashore that wore barefoot sandals. being to them the ideal comfort and health shoe.

Regulating Marriage in Kansas. From the Kansas City Journal

The freaks are coming to the front rapidly at Topeka. First it was a bill to establish conditional marriages—to separate all husbands and wives after they had lived together ten years. Then came a bill abolishing all divorce. Then a bill providing that if a man was not married at 30 cars of age he must espouse a woman selected him by a State commission. And now come a crank from Cherryvele who wants the Legislature to establish the whipping post for the man want rects his wife with a trunk strap or the soil and

"Race Sulcide" in Beston.

From the Roston Herald. The lowest birth rate was in Ward Ten. 1.2 of the ward population. It would be unfortunate if all the wards had such a record, for the deaths were considerably in excess of the births-321 to 284. The sociologist might find food for reflection in the cir-cumstance that Ward Ten is one of the principal apariment house districts of the city. The apar

De Style-What caused the dividends to shrink

BUILDERS AND PUBLIC.

Narrative and an Argument by a Well known Engineer of New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to Mr. Starrett's recent statements true, why should the employers' association be called upon for a defence?

The contractors and builders in the emloyers' association do not pose as philanthropists in the pursuit of their "lawful occasions." On the other hand, probably many of them secretly admire and try to emulate the character that has been assigned by a prominent writer to Mr. Henry In the spring of 1903, when the employers

association was formed, the board of wakking delegates controlled the building business in this city and was so strong that even the strongest and most influential builders were unable to conduct their business on

As a purely defensive measure they held a mass meeting and formulated a plan of action which seemed best to the majority for the protection of, not the general pub-

It was deemed inexpedient, if not financially impossible, to try to get along without the organized building trades or even to stand for the open shop. It had been clearly pointed out by able union representatives that it was no business of the general contractors or of any employers in the building trades to fight unions for a greater return in work for the money they disbursed in wages-all the employers had to do was to add their percentage of profit to a greater cost and benefit with the men in maintaining high prices.

The only weak point then apparent was the remote possibility of outside contractors with outside workmen coming into the chosen territory and offering to take work at a fraction of the price demanded by what might be termed the "New York building syndicate."

The unions tacitly undertook to prevent any outside workmen coming into the territory by methods which they had tried and knew could be relied upon.

The employers' association therefore agreed to employ only union men under union conditions, exacting in return only that the workmen should not strike against any members of the association, but should submit all differences to arbitration. The arbitration requirement the employers were willing to fight for, because strikes affected their own pockets to a considerable extent. From a business point of view this arrangement needs no apology. Mr. Starrett's grievance really seems to be that the scheme has worked so well in maintaining prices that the miserly public is afraid to build as liberally as it should.

If Mr. Starrett is correct in his fears that the goose, if not yet killed, is at least in some danger of its life, it is logically up to the general public of the city of New York to seek the remedy, and not at all up to the employers' association, unless they choose to seek more business at a lower profit.

At the time the employers' association | He was formed, though the building business of the city of New York was veritably in purgatory, the general public was strictly 'neutral." They did not understand the "labor question," and did not want to.

At that time an independent labor organization sought a foothold in the city. but it needed vigorous support from inside in order to make it prudent for its members to raise its banner. It not only needed patronage in the way of employment, but it required the gift or loan of a large sum of money in the beginning, while its membership was small, to secure the conviction of loying men not identified with the Sheet Metal union sympathizers who should injure or to be done by the Scotch, Irish, Australian, Canaassault its members and to pay to the victime of such assaults or to the surviving members of their families substantial benelabor in this city at first without liberal financial assistance from the public.

The writer busied himself somewhat in the interests of this new labor organization. and among others he called on his landlord's agent, Mr. George R. Read, as a prominent representative of that portion of the public | ship? acutely interested in the building situation, for the purpose of describing to him the objects of the new union and of enlisting his assistance in bringing its needs of financial support to the attention of those who might logically be expected to co-

Mr. Read expressed exactly the attitude of the general public, and of the body of investors upon whom he in common with others in the building trades depended for a living, by walking impatiently up and down his office during the interview, and rather uncourteously explained to the rather uncourteously explained to the writer that the scheme of an independent labor organization on any lines whatsoever was absolutely uninteresting to him, a few of their ships without warrant. and that while he knew nothing about the real causes of difference between the bosses" and the "men" he did think that *they ought to get together somehow, and

As Mr. Starrett has pointed out, they did As Mr. Starrett has pointed out they did try, while one sees very many American flags flying finally get together, but the employers' association would be impotent to "bleed the man who builds" if it did not rely on the ting to "take a back seat," and is perfectly willing union labor monopoly behind it, while the union labor monopoly would be deprived of its powers of extortion if the general public of the city of New York would wake up to the desirability of making this city absopursuit of happiness. AUGUSTUS SMITH. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

A Defence of Spats. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Having read a number of items recently on the prevalence of

spats, most of them derogatory to that somewhat noticeable article of apparel. I venture a word or two in their defence. For one who has become accustomed during the warm season to low shors and is loath to exchange them for the comparative discomfort of laced

boots, spats are a decidedly useful adjunct. My plan is to have them made of a pliable smooth black leather, susceptible of some pollah, which affords a better weather protection than the average shoe top and secures for the wearer free ven-tliation and case of ankle without subjecting him

tailor's objection, presenting as it does no impediment to the correct hang of the trousers. An added adventage exists in one's ability to shed part of his footwear indoors, as he would an overcost, and avoid the punishment usually im posed by a tightly laced boot. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SON-Sir: Do you hear anything lately from those wise people who two months ago were predicting a "mild" winter because geese were shedding their feathers and for other idiotic reasons? C. S. MATSARD NEW YORK Jan. 17.

First Step. Mother-What do you want? Ethel-We re playing house, and I've gone home

Remarked a man: "This auto fad Will soon pass over: 'tie a whim." And-lo' a walzzing auto mad

NEW LIGHT FRANCHISE TANGLE. VOTE FOR PRESBYTERIAN UNION. Aldermen Caught in It-Grout Shows There

Is Good Profit in 75 Cent Gas. President Fornes told the Aldermen of the building situation in this city, and had ruled that Alderman Ware's resolution the Mcrristown and Orange Presbytery assuming that what he says is substantially granting the Munhattan and Bronx Elec- which met in the South Street Presbyterian tric Company the right to lay ducts in the Church, this city, or day decided, by Estimate before being sent to committee He ruled that in accordance with the Charter the matter should be taken out of the by a vote of 22 to 10. hands of the committee and sent to the Board of Estimate.

Tammany Leader McCall said that there in the meaning of the Charter, and that only

lay this resolution on the table was carried by a large majority. by a large majority.

Alderman Ware and Meyers, two Repub-Alderman Ware and Meyers, two Republican lawyers, said after the meeting that Then Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman, paster of Then Rev. Dr. Albe there was no doubt that the board could be | the compelled by mandamus to send the application to the Board of Estimate.

Comptroller Grout said of the report that bill is to be introduced into the Legislature forcing the gas companies to sell to consumers at 75 cents a thousand feet and declared that the companies could make good profits at this rate.
"A few years ago," said Mr. Grout, "when
the Union Gas Company of Brooklyn was

formed, seven companies were combined with it. The Union company took over these companies at a cost of about \$15,000,000 and issued \$15,000,000 bonds and \$15,000,00 stock. The stock is now selling around the 200 mark. The dividends paid on this superfluous \$15,000,000 of stock are proof enough that the companies could easily afford to sell gas at 75 cents."

The Vision of a Socialist. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If the

President can effect the passage of the Freight Regulation bill the Government can just as logically regulate rates of wages and the price commodities. If this is done the Governnt must assume all commercial enterprise. The cotton raisers of the South, without question, own their cotton. They can destroy the entire crop or any part thereof. So with product. If there be any of the products the country that are not now control

of the country that are not now controlled by trusts, please advise me, as trust organization pays well. Trusts, in fact, are the natural results of intelligent commercial conditions. Competition in business is limited to the versmall fry. Trusts should be encouraged untithey are as perfect in organization as possible—as, say, the Standard Oil. Then the should be acquired by the Government.

The rates of wags in the properties thu assumed should be based upon men's needs All kinds of labor are equally necessary therefore all should be paid alike. As the minimum wags at which a man can support.

morality.
When all industry is conducted by the Department of Commerce and Labor and equal education and equal facilities are given to education and equal facilities are given to all children, then shall we have the dawn of that great day in which shall be born the Honest Life. RAYMOND TEMPLE. NEW YORK, Jan. 17.

The Kicking Englishman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; Could an thing more deliciously illustrate the charming tact and the fine sense of humor of the Englishman than the statement. In a plaint to an American ournal, that American abuse makes an English-nan desire to "kick every American he meets"? How could any one wonder that all the world loves the Englishman when he so charms by his

nelliatory manner? We may smile at his pugnacity when we remen ber how thoroughly his Government has it under ol, as instanced by the Venezuelan imbroglio His individual ferocity shows its wonderful self-control in permitting the Englishman's fighting dian, even the East Indian.

The truth is that, having fno matter how ab-

sorbed the chief part of the habitable globe, there is no people more carnest in advocating peace, arfit funds. Though the financial plan of this organization made it amply self-supporting when once fairly on its feet, it could not hope to cope with the forces of organization the first without liberal than the first without liberal strong nation, and their experience with the Boers is giving them some pause in their customary nt of "kicking" weak Powers. But persifiage aside, does not this blundering Englishman expose the cloven foot, does he not

The warning of George Washington against "entangiing alilances" was never more applicable than in these days of American national strength

PHILADELPHIA. Jan. 16. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sie: It is very Eng To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET, It is very lang-lish—this talk about "kicking every American one meets." England does not kick any one nowa-days, except people like the Tibetans and the Boers (and she had the time of her life with the latter). When it came to kicking the Russians the other day all the kicking was done in print, and England gracefully turned the other cheek. She has plenty of cheek, but that is about all.

If "Oxon" wants to do any kicking let him put nervously brushing his clothes while he his fag un over his residence in Hoboken, and rether uncountequally explained to the try to kick the man who will come and pull

> The English are down and out. Rome, N. Y., Jan. 17. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: How is ! that we read every now and then of the Britisi lisplayed over some Britisher's house in this coun-

olested? It seems to me that England is hav-

NEW YORK, Jan. 17. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As a twenty year resident Englishman. I have nothing to say kindness from them in my early days here. lutely a place where any man who obeys the laws, even if he does not belong to a labor union, can enjoy life, liberty and the and will assimilate here, has the softest snap in the world. At home he stacks up sgainst thousands of like calibre. Here he meets only tens.

These are the true Americans, not the hyphenated abortions from whom emanate most of this type of scurrilous controversy. You do not find many assimilated Englishmen working themselves to death. They "get there" with less friction than the American and will "live" as they go.

NEW YORK Jan. 17.

H. C. SMITH.

Class Distinctions in Fugland.

States gathered and showed one another sketch plans of the parks and gardens on which they were at present engaged and made mutually helpful suggestions.

The officers elected for the year are:
J. C. Olmsted, president; C. N. Lowrie, treasurer;
Downing Vaux, secretary; Prof. Greenleaf, marginar of executive committee.

From London Truth.

In England the upper class gambles, but does of drink: the middle class drinks, but does not amble; and the lower class both drinks and gam bles. It is a characteristic circumstance that the upper class makes laws to prevent the lower class to the "look askance" usually directed toward the foot adorned in light box cloth.

The spat of amount leather also overcomes the stature of the spat of amount leather also overcomes the stature of the spat of smooth leather also overcomes the stature of the st

The Mayor to His Lost Dog. O, where, O, where is my little dog gone?

(Dog goneb O. where. O. where can he be. With both of his cars and his tall left on, O. where, O. where is he? That pup was a pup of very fine breed,

To see how the little chap eat. He dragged everything all over the house, He chewed up my slippers, too: His color was red and his conduct was white, And his master is feeling blue.

A young Irish setter that set When he didn't lie down, and it did me good

A good hundred dollars is what he is worth. Or was when I had him, but now,-O, where, Q, where is my little dog gone And taken his cheerful bow wow?

O, where, O, where is my little dog gone! O, where, O, where can he be? beever has got blm. O, please bring him back In a nurry to G. B. McC.

Morristown and Grange Presbytery Would Admit Their Cumberland Brethren. MOBRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 17 .- After an yesterday that the Corporation Counsel acrimonious discussion lasting all day

streets, in the event of the company being vote of 23 to 17, to cocept the majority unable to obtain facilities for putting its report of the committee on overtures on wires in the Consolidated Gas Company's Union with the Cumt rland Presbyterian hways, should have gone to the Board of Church, which report favored union but disapproved of the plan for separate presbyteries, which was ambodied in the report

The Rev. . ohn MacNaughton of Madison, who presented the report, said the Presbyterian Church of America could not afford had never been a reading of the application | to shut its doors to the Southern Presbyterians because their churches hadn't the title of the application had been read. | wealth, or because of their former rejection President Fornes ruled against this. Mr. of the Westminster Confession. It was McCall appealed from the decision of the not theology the churches wanted, but chair, and was sustained by a vote of 48 to 5. light. The Rev. Dr. James Townsend, who Later Alderman Ware moved to discharge | made a minority report, said that he opposed the committee and to forward the applica- union because the Cumberland Presbytion to the Board of Estimate. A motion to terians were not willing to subscribe to the berland brethren had declared themselves

> Then Rev. Dr. Albert Erdman, pastor of the Morristown Presbyterian Church, thought the question before the Presbytery was on the rejection of Calvinism by the Cumberland brethren, but Dr. George Ludlow of Orange disagreed with Dr. Erdman and declared that he doubted whether the latter had subscribed to the Westminster Confession, and if he had, that he did not believe Dr. Erdman knew that he did not believe Dr. Erdman knew

what it was.
"I did," said Dr. Eidman, "and am bound Well, I didn't," retorted Dr. Ludlow "and don't believe in it.

WATER CONTRACT REJECTED. Mr. Oakley Proposed to Pay More Than Company Agreed in 1903 to Take.

When Col. Monroe was Commissioner of Water Supply he sought to increase the water supply of Staten Island by negotiating with the East Jersey Water Company to furnish water to Richmond. The East Jersey company wanted \$70 a million gallons for not less than 4,000,000 gallons daily. Col. Monroe thought the price was too high and refused to make a deal, whereupon the Jersey company came down to \$65.

Before anything definite could be done the Low administration went out of office. and nothing further was heard of the Staten Island water problem until some days ago, when Commissioner Oakley, Col. Monroe's successor, sent to Comptroller Grout for approval, a form of contract with the East Jersey Water Company at \$84 a million gallons. It was provided also in the contract that the city should agree not to buy water from any other company for Richmond while there were other clauses which seemed to bind the city to bear the cost of laying to bind the city to bear the cost of laying

new mains.

Borough President Cromwell of Richmond, when he heard of the proposed contract told the Comptroller that the company over a year ago had offered to supply the account to the company over a year ago had offered to supply the contract to the country that the company over a year. borough with water at \$65. As a result the form of contract was returned to Commismissioner Oakley with the intimation that unless more favorable terms could be seen cured from the company the Comptroller would refuse to certify any contract made with the corporation.

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION Chooses Officers at Albany-Ex-Senator Lindsay Speaks.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17 .- The State Bar Association to-day elected the following officers President, Richard L. Hand of Elizabethtown; vice-presidents, Cephas Brainerd, New York; James McKeen, Brooklyn; William P. Rudd, Albany; Eigar T Brackett, Saratoga Springs; Edwin Nottingham, Syracuse; Frederick Collin, Elmira; John Van Voorhis, Rochester; John Cun neen, Buffalo, secretary, Frederick E. Wadhams, Albany; treasurer, Albert Hessberg,

Several papers were read at the morn ing and afternoon sessions. President Richard L. Hand devoted his annu address to the subject of professional sponsibility, William Lindsay, ex-Sen-ator from Kentucky, delivered an address But persifiage aside, does not this blundering Englishman expose the cloven foot, does he not reveal a truth that might well warn our foolish Anglo-Saxon that we may go too far in cant about Anglo-Saxon brotherhood and Anglo-Saxon kinship!

But persifiage aside, does not this blundering the force the association in the Assembly Chamber to-night on "The constitutional relations of the general Government to the ship!

Federal union."

Senator Lindsay was entertained at din-ner by Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeala. After the exercises in the Assem-bly Chamber a reception was held in Senator Lindsay's honor at the Fort Orange Club.

THE SEAGOERS.

F.x.Gov. Morton, Gen. C. J. Paine and J. H. Bostwick Outgoing Passengers. Aboard the Cunard liner Carpathia. which sailed yesterday for the Mediter-

ranean and Adriatic, are: Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Gen. Charles J. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sherard Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harvey Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. David Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. James, H. A. Johnson, American Consul at Valencia; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Longwell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cisco Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Francis Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dumaresq.

Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dumaresq. Passengers by the North German Lloyd steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed vesterday for Cherbourg, Plymouth and Bremen:

W. E. Dodge, Mrs. W. D. Hoxie, Dr. and Mrs. Herman L. Possart, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. MacKenzie, Mrs. Charles Van Brunt, Uol. de Monteverde, midtary attaché to the Spanish Legation at Wishington, and Mrs. Monteverde: Mr. and Mrs. George L. McCurdy, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Landon, J. O. Lawson Johnston, J. K. Mott, Mrs. B. De Koven and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS DINE Talk Over Plans for Parks, Exchange Experiences and Choose Officers.

The American Society of Landscape Architects had its annual meeting and dinner at the Hotel Astor last evening. Twenty of the members from all parts of the United

member of executive committee.

There was no public speaking after the dinner, but there was a lot of private fun making in the way of interchange of pro fessiona, experiences

EAST NEW YORK ANGRY. Coming Over To-day in Force to Deraand

s Subway fir Itaelf. The Rapid Transit Commission will held

to-day the second of its series of public hearings on William Barclay Parsons's plans for the extension of the underground railroad system. To-day will be for residents of East New York. Mr. Parsons has not provided for the building of a subway through this part of the city, and its civic and commercial organizations have been holding indignation meetings nightly. Their representatives will appear before the commission to-day to demand that their district be provided for in subway o velopment.

Paul Against Virginia. From a concurrent resolution submitted in the House of Representatives.

Resolved. That there be printed 24,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Corporations covering the period from the organization of the bureau to June 30, 1901, including therein the state ment of the case and the opinion of the court of Paul against Virginia. (Eighth Wallace, page 108.)

ST. MART S. CORREC

GERRY MEN

Mother Not All Girl, or Eve -Baron, Wi Baron G. de 8 teenth street, w

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ten years ago.

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A copy of the berger's allege District Attorn

HAD DE

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have not seen is 57 years old. Wildcat Locol WILKESBAR Valley Engine chase was car plough into engine was ord chase follows taking 767 wit freight train. and shut off th

White !